



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 21, 1919.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.  
LABOR'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.  
MORE REDS ROUTED.  
TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR





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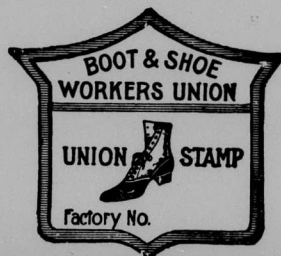


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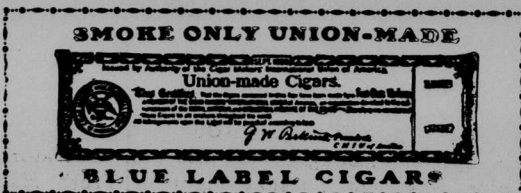
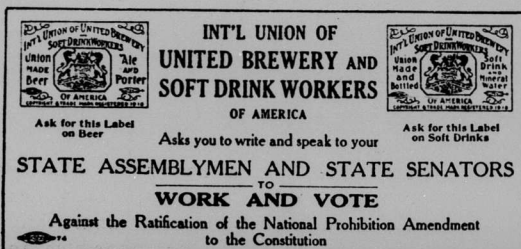
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## Was Gompers' Name Forged

The facts concerning intrigues practiced by Arthur Henderson, the British Labor Party leader, in connection with the International Socialist and Labor Conference scheduled for Berne, Switzerland, have been given to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy by Louis Kopelin, who has just returned from Europe.

Mr. Kopelin arrived on the "Adriatic." He spent six months in England and France studying social conditions. He is thoroughly conversant with the Socialist and labor movements of England and the continent. Recently he was secretary to the Social Democratic League of America's delegation to Europe, consisting of Charles Edward Russell, William English Walling, Dr. Frank Bohn and himself.

"Hardly anybody in Europe, outside of Arthur Henderson and his immediate followers, wants an international social and labor conference," said Mr. Kopelin. "The whole conference idea is an artificial one, a scheme of Mr. Henderson's to re-establish his leadership in the British Labor Party. Mr. Henderson is obsessed with the idea of a conference, partly because it cost him his head as a labor party leader, partly because the failure of the Stockholm conference lost him his portfolio in the ministry, and partly because it caused his repudiation by the British people in the last popular election.

"The arrival of Samuel Gompers in London late in December clinched the case against Mr. Henderson. With the president of the American Federation of Labor on the scene we were able to prove, for the first time, what we had long suspected, namely, that the calling of the international conference by Mr. Henderson was done without the authority of any international action. In short, we were able to prove that the name of Mr. Gompers attached to the Lausanne conference call was absolutely unauthorized. And the conference call was issued from Mr. Henderson's office.

"Our suspicions of irregularity were first aroused by the peculiar fact that there had not been published in England anything in the way of resolutions or proceedings of the Inter-Allied conference held in London last September, under authority of which it was said that the Lausanne conference was being called. Thus it was not possible to compare notes.

"Now for the trickery: Mr. Henderson told us that the September conference in London had appointed a committee of four to call an international Socialist Labor conference simultaneously with the official Peace conference. He said that this committee consisted of Mr. Henderson, representing England; Mr. Gompers, representing America; Eimel Vandervelde, representing Belgium, and Albert Thomas, representing France. For a long time we had to take Mr. Henderson's word for it, because nobody thought of looking in the minutes, and the minutes were hard to find anyway.

"But the minutes show differently. The minutes show the following:

"Mr. Henderson announced that the commission had unanimously recommended that the conference should appoint an executive committee composed of two delegates from each country represented. This committee should supervise the execution of the resolutions of this Inter-Allied conference and organization of the subsequent Inter-Allied conferences. Mr. Gompers

moved that as the United States was more than 3000 miles away from England, France and Italy the group selecting the committee should have the power to name substitutes if the original appointees were unable to attend.

"This shows that there never was a committee of four appointed and furthermore that the Americans never consented to Mr. Henderson's scheme for 'conversations' with Germans. Under the above resolution Mr. Gompers and Mr. John P. Frey were selected as American delegates to the executive committee.

"The only genuine signature to the call for the conference at Lausanne, now Berne, is that of Mr. Henderson. Mr. Gompers never consented to the use of his name. Neither did Mr. Thomas. In the case of M. Vandervelde it may be said that he is the author of the original draft for the call for an Inter-Allied congress. When Mr. Henderson got hold of this draft he altered it to include enemies and neutrals, thus transforming it from an Inter-Allied to an international conference. Mr. Vandervelde never knew of the change nor has he consented to it. And what is more significant, nor will he attend the international conference.

"When I left England on January 21st the situation was considerably muddled. Henderson and his associates, Messrs. MacDonald, Huysmann and Longuet, were still intriguing. Exposed in their conference plans, they were still trying to force the issue by playing President Wilson against Mr. Gompers. In this they had considerable support from French pacifists and other pro-Bolsheviks.

"Should the conference ever materialize I can promise you an interesting time."

### ACTION POSTPONED.

Definite action to discharge all employees of the shipyards and metal trades plants who have arbitrarily taken a Saturday half-holiday was postponed by the executive committee of the California Metal Trades Association, pending the results of meetings of the unions to be held during the week.

It had been announced that all plants would be cleared of employees who refused to abide by the compromise decision of the Iron Trades Council and Wednesday morning was set as the time when the men would be discharged.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the executive committee of the association, Fred C. Metcalf said:

"Definite action of the matter has been postponed, pending the result of a reconsideration of the matter by Machinists' Union No. 68 of San Francisco on Wednesday, and Machinists' Union No. 238 of Oakland on Thursday night."

The association does not want to take drastic action until the members of the union have been given every opportunity to reconsider their action, according to Metcalf.

Notices will be posted in every plant and shipyard in the bay district Friday to the effect that all men who insist on taking the half-Saturday afternoon in violation of their own agreement will lose their jobs.

Officers of the International Machinists' Union have requested the unions to reconsider their action and refrain from insisting on the forty-four hour week, pending the negotiation of a new wage scale and working agreement April 1st.

### RED RAVERS RAZED.

Members of the Oakland Boilermakers' Union No. 233, at a meeting last Monday night that taxed the capacity of the auditorium of the San Francisco Labor Temple, pledged their allegiance to the laws of the International Union; repudiated the action of their officers in calling an illegal strike and voted to return to work Tuesday morning in the east bay shipyards.

"The strike is over," said M. J. Maguire at the close of the meeting, "and all the yards will have enough men to operate at full capacity."

Resolutions adopted at the meeting said:

"It is our conviction that the action of Local No. 233 is entirely wrong and is the natural result of neglect on the part of conservative members in not attending meetings and allowing a few union politicians to build themselves up at the expense of organized labor.

"It is our opinion that the action of the officers in calling an illegal strike warrants the censure of all loyal members of our international organization and justifies the members of the union, whose rights have been violated, and those members of Local No. 6 who desire to remain at work in the east bay district, in expecting from our international whatever protection is necessary."

Practically every department of the Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Corporation is working at least 80 per cent normal, according to J. R. Christie, manager of the plant. "The strike is at an end in this plant," he said.

More than 65 per cent of the force at the Union Construction Company's plant returned to work.

A large force of police was on hand yesterday at the opening of the plants, but there was no disorder.

All of the east bay yards are going nearly full handed and the red officials of the union are raving and threatening the International Union with dire consequences. They say they will organize the Pacific Coast into a union of their own and destroy the bona fide organization.

W. V. Angel, who has been an international organizer, who has taken the side of the radical faction of the union, left Tuesday for Kansas City to appear before the executive committee of the parent body.

The International Union has been informed that revocation of Oakland's charter would mean the organization of a new International Union on the Pacific Coast "by the irresponsibles and radicals," according to E. B. Wolff, secretary of the Oakland Union and leader of the radical faction, but little attention is being given to his rabid utterances.

### TO GET BUSY.

A special meeting of the Elevator Operators' Union was held Tuesday night in Truth Hall of the Eagles' Building, at 273 Golden Gate avenue. The meeting was called by L. C. Grasser, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A re-organization plan is to be arranged, according to the officers of the union. During the war period many of the men were forced to seek more essential employment by the Government and women succeeded to the places vacated. This state of affairs seriously handicapped the organization. Grasser requests all members to get busy and build the union up again.



**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.**

Among the constitutional amendments pending before the Legislature, we note the following of more or less interest to labor:

A. C. A. 1 (Browne). Imposes an annual poll tax of five dollars on every male inhabitant between 21 and 60 years of age.

A. C. A. 5 (Baker), S. C. A. 5 (Gates). Raises from eight to twenty-five per cent the number of signatures required to submit an initiative measure on subjects of assessment or collection of taxes.

A. C. A. 6 (Locke). Authorizing systems of preferential voting in local elections.

A. C. A. 7 (Wickham). Abolishes the present State Board of Equalization.

A. C. A. 8 (Polsley). Permits the amendment of a section of a law without the necessity of reprinting the entire section.

A. C. A. 10 (Ambrose). To enable persons whose occupations necessitate traveling to cast their votes in the office of the county clerk or the registrar of voters in their home district before the day of election.

A. C. A. 13 (Vicini). Imposes an annual poll tax of four dollars on male alien inhabitants.

A. C. A. 16 (Wickham). Abolishes the enactment of laws at the polls under initiative proceedings.

A. C. A. 18 (Greene). Abolishes right of the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature to "pocket veto" bills unless he files his reasons in writing for refusing to sign the same.

A. C. A. 22 (Browne). Prescribes that property owned by one county and located in another county may be taxed by the latter the same as other property.

A. C. A. 25 (Brooks), A. C. A. 27 (Brooks), S. C. A. 14 (Jones). Providing for an appointive instead of elective superintendent of public instruction.

A. C. A. 26 (Brooks). Authorizing the taxation of manufacturing establishments according to income therefrom in lieu of all other taxes.

A. C. A. 28 (Brooks). The word property for purposes of taxation defined as including "only real estate and improvements thereon."

S. C. A. 3 (Nealon). Empowering the Legislature to grant aid to aged and indigent residents of the State.

S. C. A. 4 (Scott). Provides for an advisory vote of the people of the State on proposed Federal constitutional amendments before submitted for ratification by the Legislature.

S. C. A. 6 (Crowley). Prescribes that signatures to petitions for initiative and referendum measures may be made only in the office of the clerk or registrar of voters in each county.

S. C. A. 7 (Duncan). Imposing a poll tax of four dollars on every male inhabitant who did not vote at the last general election.

S. C. A. 10 (Johnson). Proposing a constitutional convention to revise the State Constitution.

S. C. A. 12 (Lyon). To impose a poll tax on every male inhabitant of the State.

S. C. A. 15 (Irwin). Providing for a State budget.

S. C. A. 16 (Irwin). Relating to State indebtedness, providing for the issuance of debenture notes payable from receipts from taxes, and regulating the issuance of bonds and sinking funds for their redemption.

S. C. A. 17 (McDonald). Providing for a State convention to revise the constitution.

S. C. A. 19 (Nealon). Authorizes the Legislature to grant aid to children of a father who is incapacitated by permanent physical disability, or who is suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced stage preventing him from earning a living.

S. C. A. 19 (Jones). Transferring the certification of teachers from local boards of education to the State Board of Education.

Among the concurrent resolutions introduced we note the following:

A. C. R. 5 (Hurley). Providing for an investigation of the district attorney's office at Sacramento.

A. C. R. 12 (Broughton). Providing for an investigation to remedy unemployment during the reconstruction period.

S. C. R. (Flaherty). Relative to the education of our youth for service in the American merchant marine.

**UNION-LABEL BREAD.**

When today we see the modern shop or factory with its highly developed machinery, its modern methods of doing things, and the clean, sanitary surroundings, it is hard to believe that this is all comparatively recent.

Just how large a part the trade union has played in making the workroom more sanitary, and as a consequence prolonging the lives of the working class, it is hard to determine. Certain it is that its influence has been great and that it has done yeoman service in this field. Wherever the trade union has shown its head, there order has come out of chaos, happiness has replaced misery, and in general the lives of the common people have been enriched.

However, today there is one industry remaining which proves almost to a demonstration that health and the sanitary shop follow in the wake of the trade union. The industry I speak of here is the baking industry.

In the union or organized shop we find the strictest sanitary regulations prevailing, the floors scrupulously clean, the dough seldom being touched by the human hand in the making, while the room itself is thoroughly ventilated, the greatest care being taken to insure a full and adequate supply of fresh air. While in the non-union or unorganized shop the conditions are still the same old chaotic conditions of twenty years ago. Dough lies here, there, and everywhere; the floors are unclean, and the men work all hours of the day and night. One can see at a glance that there is neither system nor order here. These men, not being accustomed to trade-union discipline, become careless of their clothing, indifferent as to themselves, and it must follow that the product of such a shop is not on a level with the clean, wholesome product of the union shop.

In order to distinguish union-made bread from non-union bread, the Bakers' Union has adopted the union label. This label attached to a loaf of bread signifies the same thing as "sterling" stamped on silver. It is a guaranty that the bread, first of all, is wholesome and fit for human consumption; secondly, that the men making it have received a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and thirdly, that they have borne their share of the burden in trying to make the world a better place to live in by attaching themselves to the union of their trade.

We therefore urge all union men to prevail upon their families to ask for the Union Label on bread. It acts as a safeguard to the consumer, while at the same time it assures the producer of a square deal in industry. We want to lay particular stress on this as to so-called French and Italian bread. Hardly any of these shops are organized, and a good, strong demand for the Union Label on French and Italian bread ought to be of material assistance to the Bakers' and Bakery Wagon Drivers' unions in organizing these shops.

**LABEL SECTION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**

Better give your path to a dog than be bitten by him in contesting for the right. Even killing the dog would not cure the bite.—Abraham Lincoln.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

**We Allow \$5.00**

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

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Makers of Good Glasses

Prices Always Reasonable Eyes Tested Satisfaction Guaranteed

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MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**UNION MADE CLOTHES  
FOR UNION MEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



Trade Mark

**HOT WATER AT THE  
SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

**GAS WATER HEATERS  
DO THE WORK**

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

**Pacific Gas & Electric Co.**

San Francisco District  
445 SUTTER STREET  
Phone Sutter 140



**LABOR'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.**

If you owned valuable property upon which you and your children were dependent, would you be willing to relinquish that property to your worst enemies?

Would you want that property managed by a few who were under the belief that it would be better policy for you to relinquish it?

Would you sit quietly and submit to a widespread, insistent and in some ways insidious propaganda to get your property away from you?

These are not foolish questions. That is what you are doing at this hour.

You and I and all of us own property upon which our welfare today and happiness for the future depend, yet we are allowing it to be handled by men who are in sympathy with the interests who are determined to take it from us.

We have in our hands the means of communication and the system of distribution of the necessities of life. We own them by the law of justice in that we have paid for them in excessive toils; paid for them over and over again, but have never had the good sense to compel delivery.

Now we have them in our hands. True, we shall probably have to pay for them once more—but only once more. Then we shall possess them.

That is what the workers of the United States can do. We can have and hold, own and operate, for the benefit of all the people, the railroads, the telegraph and telephones, the steamship lines, and the other utilities that the exigencies of the war have given us.

We can operate these utilities at a cost less than the private exploiters formerly operated them. That is proven despite the mass of misinformation that is printed daily about it.

We can increase wages, shorten hours, provide better facilities for safety and sanitation, improve service and lower rates to the consumer.

We can guarantee to the workers their full freedom to organize and thus enable them to help in many ways their brothers who are not in the service of the people; enable them to protect themselves at all times against the possibility of petty tyranny or lesser bosses and strengthen the arm of the producer of the world's necessities by making him a free man.

It may be pointed out that government control has not done all or any appreciable part of these things; that there is one department where the workers have been denied justice; where promises have been broken, where liberty has been denied; where reinstatements were promised and the promises remain unfulfilled, and that the worst enemy of the workers in that branch of the service have ever had has been put in control of the entire industry, and these facts cannot be denied.

We can but counsel a little more patience and urge the most importunate of the complainers to sit tight, to do their part in the inevitable upheaval, and that wrong quickly will be righted.

The trouble lies in the fact that these utilities have not been administered by friends of collective ownership. They are, at least in part, in the hands of enemies who would so mismanage them that a popular clamor can be raised for their return to the hands of private exploiters.

The American Federation of Labor, in its reconstruction program recently adopted, has declared that:

"Public and semi-public utilities should be owned, operated and regulated by the government in the interest of the public."

Organized labor stands for that principle and will insist upon its recognition and adoption.

Nearly four million organized men and women, who stand for the protection of many mil-

lions of others, are pledged to the policy of ownership of public utilities and their administration by friends.

**Hold the railroads and the telegraph and the steamships. Keep them for use of all humanity and not for further enrichment of the select few.**

**A WAR OF OLD GENERALS.**

"Old men for counsel and young men for war" is an adage old as history. Nearly all wars have been fought by young men. The young men had a great part in the present war, although the age percentage was higher than in wars of the past, because of the enormous demand for men. But the distinction of this war is the fact that most of its generals in high command were men of mature years. Several were taken from the retired list after the great war began. Most of the great martial figures in history had their marked success while young men. Alexander died at 33, Hannibal crossed the Alps at 29. Charlemagne began the conquest of Saxony before he was 30. Godfrey of Bouillon was made king of Jerusalem at 38. There are only a few exceptions. Caesar was 51 when he crossed the Rubicon and Cincinnatus was 61 when called from the plow.

Three of the great figures at Waterloo, Napoleon, Wellington and Ney, were each 46. Washington became commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armies at 43. Taylor and Scott were both past 60 in the Mexican war, but only one of the leading generals of either side of the Civil War was past 50 when the war began. Lee was 54, Grant was 39, Sherman not quite 41 and Sheridan was less than 30. Custer and Merritt were mere striplings. Hancock was 38 at Antietam. Meade was 48 at Gettysburg. Beauregard took command at Shiloh before he was 42. Stonewall Jackson was 37 at Bull Run. Thomas was 47 at Chicamauga, the same age at which Andrew Jackson won the battle of New Orleans.

At the beginning of the great war Kitchener was 64. Haig will be 58 next June. Petain is 62. De Castelnau is 67. Foch was 67 October 2d, while Hindenburg was 71 on the same day. Pershing is 58. Mangin and Ludendorff are each in their middle 60s. The Italian generals are of advanced age. The conditions of fighting were such that line and brigade officers were subjected to the severest examinations to determine their physical fitness. The age of retirement was placed low, with the general in command held personally responsible for exceptions. But it is clear that the men who had the planning to do were unusually mature. The theory that older men would be unable, because of fixed habits of thought, to adapt their plans to the changed conditions of war-making is completely refuted by results.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

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**English Cottage**

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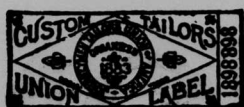
FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

**\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that will look well, wear well, and give years of service.

**PAY \$2 A WEEK**

**Sterling Furniture Co.**  
Bunster & Saxe  
2025 MARKET ST. COR. WALLISTER & JONES

**10% DISCOUNT**

UNION MADE  
in our own shop

ALLOWED ON ALL MADE TO ORDER

**Suits and Overcoats** THIS MONTH

**Kelleher & Browne**

The Irish Tailors

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at 3rd and Kearny



**FEDERAL LEGISLATION URGED.**

In a circular to all national and international unions and all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, urges organized labor to ask their senators and congressmen to support the following remedial legislation:

Appropriate funds to complete all public improvements authorized by Congress which have been postponed because of the war.

Prohibit immigration to this country until the soldiers, sailors and war workers have secured sustaining employment.

Provide a monthly salary for the discharged soldiers and sailors equal to the amount received while in the service, to be continued for a period not to exceed twelve months, if suitable employment is not secured within that time.

Appropriate a sufficient sum of money to purchase land that can be drained, irrigated or stumped, and develop government-owned land in the same manner, this land to be sold to soldiers, sailors, war workers and others on long-term payments, and to provide means whereby loans can be made to each purchaser to erect buildings, purchase necessary machinery and seed, which will enable him to raise the first crop.

"Generally speaking," the circular states, "it is the history of Congress that no legislation is passed unless an insistent demand is made by constituents of senators and representatives.

"Kindly furnish me with the number of members of your craft or calling who are now unem-

ployed, and advise me as to the outlook for unemployment during the next three months.

"Furnish me with the names of all firms or companies that have laid off their employees, and particularly the names of those firms and companies that endeavored to hire them back at a lower wage, or at longer hours, or both.

"The necessity for immediate action on the above matters is most urgent, for in this after-war period the trade-union movement must apply the same energy and intelligence that was such a paramount factor in bringing the war to a successful close."

**TEAMSTERS MAKE GAINS.**

Chicago Teamsters' Union No. 705 has raised wages approximately \$2 a week and cut the working day 30 minutes. Forty-five cents will be paid for the first hour of overtime and 60 cents an hour thereafter. Chauffeurs will be paid 60 and 75 cents for overtime. This union has raised wages four times since 1915, and it now has a \$23 weekly minimum and a \$34 maximum with a ten-hour day.

**GROCERIES CLOSE SATURDAY.**

W. G. Desepte, business agent of Grocery Clerks' Union, announces that all grocery stores will remain closed all day Saturday, Washington's birthday. This holiday is one of the days included in the union's schedule. Because the holiday falls on Saturday this year, the union members will work the usual Saturday time on Friday, and stores will remain open until 8 o'clock tonight.

**WANT BURLESON REMOVED.**

Organized commercial telegraphers employed at the seat of government are the latest to urge that Postmaster General Burleson be removed from office. In an open letter to the President the union charges that the postal chief's treatment of wire men "has been most extraordinary, outrageously unjust, un-American and undemocratic."

"We feel that the time has passed for appeals to a sense of justice. Smarting under slights and indignities suffered by representatives of our craft at the hands of governmental wire administration officials and wage commission and boards, we are not disposed to come to you in a supplicating mood, but rather with a demand for action, and we sincerely hope the action, if any, will be the removal of Mr. Burleson from his position as administrator of the wire communication utilities."



The resolution declares that efforts are still being made by company officials and spotters to prevent men and women joining the union.

As Plutarch tells us, "It is well to go for a light to another man's fire, but not to tarry by it, instead of lighting a torch of one's own." A torch of one's own! That is a possession worth having, whether it be a flaming beacon on the hilltop or a tiny taper in the window. We cannot tell how far a little candle throws its beams, nor who is laying his course by its flickering light. The most that we can do—and it is also the least that we should do—is to tend the flame carefully and keep it steady.—Brander Matthews.

# NINE O'CLOCK Saturday Evenings

On and after MARCH 1st we will close our store  
at NINE o'clock on Saturdays, thereby voluntarily  
shortening a long day for our employees

## UNION MEN! SHOP EARLY

 Ask for the Clerk's Union Card Everywhere 

# EAGLESON'S

— 1118 —  
Market Street  
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**PEACE-MAKING.**

By Chester M. Wright.

In the "Federationist," Official Organ of the General Federation of Trades Union of Great Britain.

Nine months ago I saw England when the effort and thought of every loyal man and woman was centered on the task of making war in the most effective manner possible. Today all effort is bent toward making the best possible kind of peace.

This peace-making is unique in the history of world peace-making, because it is in the mind of the great masses all over the civilized world that this must be a people's peace and not a peace for spoils.

We must, however, be careful to avoid self-deception as to what constitutes a people's peace. It ought to be well understood that it is possible to have a peace structure that will look idealistic and beautiful, and that yet will be a structure built upon the sand of false logic.

There are those who believe that it is possible to march straight out of this war into an earthly paradise. It is possible to walk out of the war into a condition of world security, but so far as the paradise is concerned we shall have to build that by slow and careful effort before we can walk into it. Paradises are not built by presto change! methods. No wand waving or formula framing will produce a paradise.

If we can emerge into a condition of final peace now that will mean freedom of opportunity and safety against imperialist aggression, that, it seems to me, is about as far as it will be possible to go. Everyone is aware, of course, of the great range of proposals being made for the salvation of mankind. It is so easy to promise that many are led to make promises that can never be fulfilled. Some are so beguiled by the pleasing resonance of their own voices that they become possessed of the idea that resonance will save the world, especially when they find that they have come upon an easy road to fortune for themselves.

But let us not deceive ourselves. There is hard work ahead for civilization. All sensible men and women will wish to be at this work. They will wish to be at it under just conditions, but they will wish to be at it with a will and with all energy.

This part of the world has been on fire during more than four years. That fire has consumed enormous quantities of the product of human labor. Supplies of all civilized things are depleted. The machinery by which civilization lives and operates is verging on a state of collapse. That machinery has got to be rebuilt. That job is going to keep us busy for the next five years, and possibly for the next ten years. Let us not fool ourselves about that. The machinery of the world—the mechanics of civilization—must be perfect before we can have paradise on earth.

All manner of strange and wondrous philosophies are being preached today. Marvelous promises are being made. Men go among us adding one and one to make four, entirely ignoring the fact that it requires two and two to make four. We are promised that we shall leap over a hundred years of evolution into a state of society built by fiat. Look out for such extravagance.

We shall have to work out our salvation. We cannot talk it out.

The men and women of labor the world over are determined that there shall be a better distribution of the fruits of labor, and that we must see to. But he who comes calling for a decrease in the creation of those fruits bears false witness to a false and malicious gospel.

All of us are in debt. We owe for the fight we have made. We have used up our railroads, our houses, our coal, our food, our clothing, our

iron and steel. We have hurled all of these things into the furnace that we might force safety for our lives in the heat of it. We have secured our liberty. Let us not spoil the thing that we have won.

Neither we in America nor you in Britain can pay our debts by refusing to create the stuff with which debts are paid. Debts are paid with gold or products. In no other coin can we pay.

This is a fundamental fact that is overlooked by a great many who are talking about the problems just ahead.

We want no burden of exploitation placed upon our shoulders as we go on building the new structure. We want a fair opportunity to make the most of our liberties, but we want to make the most of them, not to spoil them.

**MAY RETAIN SHIP WORK.**

Hope that the San Francisco Bay region may not lose Government ship contracts amounting to about \$40,000,000 is held out in a telegram to shipbuilders from Charles Piez, general manager of the United States Shipping Board. The telegram follows:

"Have suspended work on six ships with Moore Shipbuilding Company, six ships with Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, six with the Hanlon Company, and four with the Western Pipe and Steel Company. Now engaged on investigation to determine whether to cancel all or substitute vessels of more desirable type for part of those suspended."

Shipbuilders construed the order of suspension of work several weeks ago as a cancellation of the contracts and had been preparing statements on which a settlement could be made for the loss of the contracts.

**PORTO RICO "MILKED."**

The merciless manner in which Porto Rico is "milked" by American exploiters is shown by Santiago Iglesias, senator in the island assembly and American Federation of Labor organizer.

The economic and social life of the island is indicated by Iglesias' summary:

Gain in business for the year 1918, \$58,175,755; lost in education for 1918, 49,389 children.

Last year the people paid in excess of \$10,000,000 over the regular prices on foodstuffs imported from the United States under the supervision of the food commission. (Governor Yeager's annual report is quoted as this authority.)

The school attendance of the 400,000 children of school age has dropped from 207,000 in 1914 to 142,836 in 1918.

The sugar, tobacco, railroad and ship trusts in the United States, says Iglesias, should be satisfied with an average profit of 75 per cent and the people of the island starving and losing in schools.

"General McIntyre (Washington) of the military bureau of insular affairs, wants to settle many of Porto Rico's economic sufferings by recommending that some good jobs in the insular government be given to reliable natives.

"This will not affect the economic exploitation of the island by the trusts, but it will at least content some of the politicians and anti-Americans.

"The truth regarding Porto Rico is that President Wilson's meaning of democracy and freedom is not the same as is advocated by his representatives in the island. The democracy applied by Porto Rican officials is entirely different from the democracy which the American people want for the world."

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We use only genuine, fast-colored denim—the best to be had. And we put into our overalls the same high grade union workmanship—the same sturdy materials—you have learned to look for in Boss of the Road Overalls. That's why it is *always* good economy to buy them.

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San Francisco

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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

Some employers who are screeching the loud-  
est against Bolshevism are also making a lot of  
noise in favor of unrestricted immigration.  
Where does the Bolshevik come from? He is  
not of native origin. These employers should  
be given a leather medal for their thoughtfulness.  
They are real "bone heads."

The Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill  
should be passed by the present session of Con-  
gress. The time is short but there should be no  
delay in getting laws of this kind on the statute  
books. There are more than eight million per-  
sons in the United States unable to read or write  
and this condition of affairs is a positive menace  
to the welfare of the Nation as well as hurtful  
to the illiterates themselves. The time to cor-  
rect the evil is right now.

When you find a man or an institution oppos-  
ing the idea of restricting immigration, insisting  
upon the immediate withdrawal of troops from  
Russia, calling for the liberation of so-called  
political prisoners, insisting that the press should  
be free to say anything it pleases at any time  
without danger of punishment, bemoaning the fact  
that the government is prosecuting draft dodgers  
and disloyalists, you are pretty safe in putting  
such a man or such an institution down in the  
Bolshevik column—and that means the anti-  
American column.

There has been much speculation in the public  
prints of this country as to the cause of the great  
amount of labor unrest in England. The answer  
to the question is very simple. The organized  
workers of that country gave up for the period  
of the war many of the advantages they had  
gained during a half century of struggle with the  
definite understanding that these conditions were  
to be restored immediately after the war had been  
won, and now employers are indicating a disposi-  
tion to go back on their promises and fight a  
return of these rights to the workers. The work-  
ers gave them up out of a spirit of patriotism  
and a desire to aid in defeating the Central  
Powers. They feel now that that object has been  
accomplished the government and the employers  
should make good their promises, and they are  
willing to fight if necessary to compel them to  
do so. There is nothing mysterious about the  
situation at all. Of course the British Bolsheviks  
have taken advantage of the feeling of unrest to  
promote their propaganda, but that does not  
surprise thinking men either.

## -:- More Reds Routed -:-

During the past year the labor movement of Oakland has been haunted  
and pestered by Pinkertonism. The labor movement, however, has not been  
alone in its misery. The same affliction has been visited upon the industrial  
and business interests of the city on the other side of the bay. Some time back  
a voluble fellow named Wolff was elected secretary of the Boilermakers' Union  
in that city. Shortly thereafter evidence was produced which demonstrated  
beyond the possibility of doubt that Wolff had been in the employ of the Pin-  
kerton Detective Agency as one of its operatives. This evidence was presented  
to the union by a committee which had been appointed to try charges against  
him. The committee returned a verdict of guilty, but the union meeting, packed  
with red revolutionary followers of the accused secretary, refused to concur in  
the decision and the fellow was continued in office. He kept busy agitating  
and stirring up trouble, strike after strike being the result in spite of the fact  
that the union was under agreement to have all differences adjusted by a federal  
board established for that purpose. Because of the great emergency which  
existed during the war for ships concessions were made to the organization in  
order to keep the men at work. These concessions came from both the Inter-  
national Boilermakers' Union and the Shipping Board. The concessions had  
the effect of encouraging the wild reds into the notion that they were all-power-  
ful and could ignore the International Union with impunity.

A couple of weeks ago another strike was called without the sanction or  
approval of either the Iron Trades Council or the parent body. This was the  
final straw, and the president of the International Union appointed M. J. Mc-  
Guire, business agent of the San Francisco Boilermakers' Union, as his per-  
sonal representative with instructions to see to it that the laws of the organ-  
ization were observed to the letter under penalty of revocation of membership  
for all those who continued to disobey them. McGuire went to work on the  
situation at once, and in a couple of days he had the reds on the run. He  
assured the loyal union men who had been forced into the strike by the red  
guard that the International Union would protect them in their rights and  
that they should stand rigidly with the parent organization. They agreed and  
returned to work on Tuesday morning, the different shipyards operating with  
from 80 to 95 per cent of their crews on the job.

The reds continue to babble and bluster and make a great volume of noise,  
but they are clearly defeated, and the prospects are that the detectives and dis-  
turbers will now have to seek greener fields in which to ply their trade.

While they lasted, they built some great castles in the air for the poor  
dupes that followed them to their own great loss. They started one of the most  
dreamy labor temple schemes ever attempted in the country, soliciting money  
from the business men as well as the unionists of that side of the bay. The  
structure they planned was of such a character that it never could have paid  
for itself, but the dream impressed the dupes and a few others to such an  
extent that they put a little money into the thing. The money thus invested will  
very likely be lost.

When the solar plexus jolt was delivered to them, they had under way  
another dreamy scheme of establishing a daily labor paper on that side of the  
bay under the direction of a little Bolshevik newspaper reporter who is so  
red that he believes everything he looks at is on fire. Perhaps the action of  
the International Boilermakers' Union came in time to save the dupes before  
they were drawn into this visionary venture with their hard-earned money.

The past few weeks have been very disastrous for the reds, and it is very  
probable that they will drift elsewhere and give the Pacific Coast unions a  
breathing spell. This is their usual mode of procedure. They strut about and  
make a lot of noise for a while and then disappear.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The editor of the Utah "Labor News" is exposing conditions in Central Utah mining camps and he has aroused the editor of a little sheet in Price, who dares the "Labor News" editor to discuss the question. Editor Sweet accepts, but assures his opponent if the mine owners ever read his silly statements they will chain him for safe-keeping, rather than defend him.

The best thing the foreign-born agitators who want to wreck American institutions can do is to return to the places from which they came. If they do not do so voluntarily they doubtless will be forced to do so by the American people. There is no room in this country for such people. They are of no value to any country, but they are positively harmful to a democracy like ours.

The United States Senate has adopted an amendment to the \$400,000,000 post office appropriation bill prohibiting the employment of American soldiers, sailors or marines in the building of non-military roads while they are in the service unless they receive the same pay as civilians. It was stated that soldiers on this work receive soldiers' pay, while civilians are paid the civilians' rates.

The Labor Council is in receipt of a letter from Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, which scores Postmaster-General Burleson for his treatment of the telegraphers of the country since the telegraph and telephone systems were taken under Government supervision. Morrison says that he finds it difficult to do business with Burleson and also finds that the Postmaster-General refuses to meet or treat with the representatives of the Telegraphers' International Union.

President Wilson returns to the United States from the Peace Conference in triumph having put over most of his program including his idea of a League of Nations. Though there is much criticism of this league idea in the United States Senate it is safe to say that when the treaty is finally signed and presented to the Senate for ratification the people of the country will bring enough pressure to bear upon their representatives to force a favorable vote. There can be no doubt whatever that the people are in favor of the scheme even if it does not at once come entirely up to their expectations and ideals. It is at any rate a start in the right direction and holds out the hope that as time goes on it can be constantly brought nearer to perfection. The people are sick and tired of war and are ready to embrace any scheme that gives promise of preventing war. This the League of Nations does.

The present Congress has less than two weeks in which to complete its legislative program. It dies on March 4th and it will have to hurry some to get through some very important matters that are now pending before it. The next House will be Republican by a good majority, and present indications are that the Senate also will have a majority of one Republican, though this depends upon the contest in Michigan, where the Democrats claim frauds were committed which resulted in the election of the Republican candidate. Should this contest be decided in favor of Henry Ford the Democrats will control the Senate because there would then be an equal number of Democrats and Republicans and the Vice-President, who is the presiding officer of the body, would then cast the deciding vote. Whether the new Congress will be called together before next December is not now known. That question, of course, must be decided by President Wilson.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Young Minister (receiving gift of fountain pen)—Thank you. I hope I shall now be able to write better sermons.

The Lady—I hope so.—Boston "Transcript."

He—Mr. Cadby refused to recognize me today. Thinks, I suppose, that I am not his equal. She—Ridiculous! Of course you are. Why, he's nothing but a conceited idiot.—Boston "Transcript."

"You ask for my daughter? What are your prospects, young man? Do you own the house you live in?"

"No, I rent it, but I have five tons of coal in the cellar."

"Take her."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"Anyhow," said Farmer Corntossel, "if we do take boarders this summer we won't have any more of them slackeresses around."

"What do you mean by 'slackeresses'?"

"Girls that swing in hammocks an' read novels when they ought to be knittin' for soldiers."

Nell—Is Harold working steadily?

Bell—Yes, he told me last night he had a contract for making seven thousand Egyptian rings and told me to watch his smoke.—"Cartoons Magazine."

When Rev. G— left a Boston pastorate for a church in Idaho, the Rev. N— took his place. Six months later a visitor to Boston asked Mrs. Blank, deaconess:

"How do you like your new pastor?"

"Well," replied the church worker, "Brother N— is pleasant, and he preaches good sermons. But"—and here came a sigh—"he doesn't hold me the way Brother G— used to!"—"Cartoons Magazine."

Fatty Arbuckle ran across Benny Leonard at the Olympic Club and engaged him in conversation.

"I suppose that like all the world's champions you are greatly troubled with cranks and pests," remarked Fatty.

"Yes," smiled Benny, "occasionally I run across a fellow who bothers me."

"And," continued Fatty, "I suppose you have your own way of getting rid of them."

"Yes," said Benny, "when Billy Gibson's around and he sees I'm being bothered he calls me away on some pretext or other."

Just then Gibson appeared in the doorway.

"Benny!" he called, "it's time to take your flu medicine!"

"Good night!" said Fatty.

It requires patience to be a successful gardener.

"Yes. But you can overdo it. I planted some seeds two years ago and I've waited all this time without a murmur for them to come up and do something. I'm going to give them one more summer and then if they don't make good I'm going to dig up the whole patch and start over."

"He married money."

"Wasn't there a woman attached to it?"

"Too much attached to it, he found out later."—"Pearson's Weekly."

Publisher—What literary experience have you previously had?

Applicant—I've been writing the screen text for the moving pictures.

Publisher—I'm afraid you won't do. Our man must have some knowledge of grammar and spelling.—"Life."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THOSE WHO'LL NEVER COME.

#### I.

The sound of music pervades the air,  
Our boys are coming home;  
Back from the camps or from "over there,"  
We're glad to see them come.  
We know that they have done the best they could,  
What more could they have done?  
They've beaten the cold, grim beast of war,  
The modern, murd'ring Hun.

#### II.

What of our boys who'll never come back,  
Who lie in France's sod?  
What of our boys who gave up their lives,  
To kill the Hun war god?  
What of our boys who gave up their lives,  
Fighting for God and Home?  
Pray now as you've prayed before,  
For those who'll never come.

—Brian Pierce (14 years old).

San Francisco, 1919.

### "YANKEE."

(With unusual apologies.)

By F. P. A. in the New York "Tribune."

I went into a factory to find a job to do;  
The superintendent up an' says, "We got no work for you."

The guy they gave my old job to, he giggled fit to die.

I went into the street again, and to myself said I:  
O 'twas Yankee this, and Yankee that, and  
"Yankee, ataboy!"

But it's "Awful sorry, Yankee," from the people who employ.

The people who employ, my boys, the people who employ;

And it's "Awful sorry, Yankee," from the people who employ.

I went into an office with my chevron o' discharge;

The boss he greets me joyful with a "Glad to see you, Sarge."

"I come to take my job again," I then begins to sing.

The boss he says he's sorry, but he hasn't got a thing.

O 'twas Yankee this, and Sammy that, and and devil-dog Marines.

But it's pretty chilly comfort with no jack within your jeans;

No dough within your jeans, my boys, no kale within your jeans;

And it's hard to buy a dinner with no jack within your jeans.

You talk o' reconstruction an' a lot o' high-brow truck,

But a bird that's out o' money is a jake that's out o' luck.

Hand out a job to every gob and doughboy when he asks,

An' you won't need no committees on re-education tasks.

O 'twas Yankee this, an' Yankee that, an' "Yankee, lick the Hun!"

But it's "Busy, call again, sir," when the dirty war is done;

The worksome war is done, my boys, the irksome war is done;

An' it's where's the job for soldiers when the nasty war is done?

### LESS FEMALES WANTED.

Requests for female workers to the United States employment service have decreased 48 per cent since the signing of the armistice. During the same period registrations by women for employment have decreased only 12 per cent.



**THE REACTIONARY SPIRIT.**

By Carter Glass  
Secretary of the Treasury

A thing difficult of understanding is the reactionary spirit which, in some quarters, seems to have seized hold of American business. It manifests itself in a gloomy and pessimistic view of the future in no way justified by conditions present or discernible, and in a disposition to cavil at the further expenditures the Government is under the necessity of making in order to liquidate the war.

Instead of days of dark foreboding, these should be days of rejoicing, of confidence and of high resolve. America is least injured of any of the nations which took active part in the death grapple with autocracy on the soil of France and Flanders. Our fields have not been devastated, our homes and factories have not been razed, famine does not stalk among us. In all material things the nation is richer and stronger than it was before we went to war.

Is the American spirit less courageous than is the spirit of the French or of the Belgians? France, sorrowing but undaunted, has set about to repair the wreck the ruthless invader wrought, and refuses to view the future darkly. Belgium, stripped of all save honor, looks forward to the day when a greater nation will arise on the ruins of the old. Shall America, then, bend and groan under the imaginings of a burden which it should bear lightly, if felt at all?

Sight never should be lost of the fact that America's war debt is substantially all owed to the American people. Money to meet the interest charges on it and eventually to pay off the principal will flow back to the sources whence it came. A national debt of this character is not a burden to cripple future business.

It should be kept in mind also that the issues of Liberty Bonds were paid for, or are being paid for, almost entirely by the current savings of the people. There was no impairment of the capital which had accumulated from the savings of former years. More capital is available today for the financing of legitimate business than ever before in the history of the nation. Moreover, it must be remembered, for at least two years prior to the entrance of this country into war American business enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, with enormous profits, untaxed beyond the normal levies.

In effecting the savings by means of which they bought Liberty Bonds, the American people learned the lessons of thrift, the benefits of which will be felt by our children and our children's children. The billion-dollar indemnity which Bismarck levied in the belief that it would keep France prostrate rejuvenated France and enabled her to become the chief stumbling-block to Germany's dream of world domination. So America's war debt, if rightly viewed and rightly handled, should make for the contentment and prosperity of our people. To see in it an obstacle to business progress is to see ghosts and hobgoblins and other things which have no existence outside the realms of fancy.

**FATIGUE AFFECTS NATION'S LIFE.**

In a survey of long working hours of women in Indiana, the Woman in Industry Service of the Department of Labor says that "long hours for the workers have been recognized by the United States Supreme Court as a serious menace to the welfare of the state. In support of this statement, excerpts are printed from the defendants' brief in the case of Bunting vs. Oregon, which led the court to uphold an Oregon law limiting women's workday to ten hours.

"An overtired person," says the brief, "is literally a poisoned person, poisoned by his own waste products. These wastes are poisonous impurities arising from the chemical processes of cellular life. They circulate in the blood, poison-

ing brain and nervous system, muscles, glands and other organs, until finally burned up by the oxygen brought by the blood, removed by the liver or kidneys or eliminated through the lungs.

"Recently investigations show that not only in the dangerous trades, but in all industries, a permanent predisposition to disease and premature death exists in the common phenomenon of fatigue and exhaustion. This is a danger common to all workers, even under good working conditions, in practically all manufacturing industries, as distinguished from the specially hazardous occupations.

In ordinary factory work, where no special occupational diseases threaten, fatigue in itself constitutes the most imminent danger to the health of the workers because, if unrepaired, it undermines vitality and thus lays the foundation for many diseases.

"The experience of manufacturing countries has illustrated the evil effect of overwork upon the general welfare. Health is the foundation of the state. No nation can progress if its workers are crippled by continuous overexertion. The loss of human energy due to excessive working hours is a national loss, and must inevitably result in lowering the nation's prosperity."

**ADVANTAGES OF HOME INDUSTRY.**

Here's a table full of facts and figures; it's what would happen if every Californian were to use California-made goods. It was compiled by a member of the Home Industry League of California and submitted at a recent meeting.

"Take any product manufactured in California," declared J. H. Harbour, "no matter whether it is marmalade, ginger ale, canned goods, or anything you wish, and you will find it just as good as the imported.

"By patronizing home industry you would first of all keep the money in the State and—get a chance at it again. The money that leaves the State for imported goods never comes back."

Also, you would give employment to

The men who makes the goods,

The men who make the labels,

The paper manufacturer,

The manufacturer of dyes,

The manufacturer of ink and paste,

The men who manufacture paper boxes,

The men who act as teamsters,

The farmers and the fishermen,

The men who fish,

The men who pick fruit and vegetables.

Besides, by distributing your money in the State you would help

Build more factories,

Stimulate soil production,

The cultivation of unused land.

And make the employment of more labor necessary, each workman would own a home and the state's taxes would be increased, making new schools and parks and libraries possible.

But think it over for yourself. Is \$500,000,000 which now goes out of California for imported table goods alone worth keeping within California's boundaries?

Plans are being crystallized to make "the greatest show on earth" which will take place next October, 4th to 19th, in San Francisco, The California Industries and Land Show, where all California products will be on display. The honor of reserving the first space for county display at the California Industries and Land Show goes to San Benito, which county, through H. H. Whitmore, of Hollister, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce there, has already reserved eight hundred square feet for the October display.

The spirit of delight comes often on small wings.—R. L. Stevenson.

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**PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.**

The Public Employment Bureaus of the State of California during the calendar year 1918 filled 165,323 positions, according to the report of the Superintendent of the Bureaus filed with J. P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner. Positions for males comprised 149,319 of this total, the remaining 16,004 being for females placed.

That these bureaus were a functioning institution ready to help the employers of California do their part in winning the war is shown by the fact that employers put in 93,733 calls for 186,950 men and 32,520 women. That the workers realized that they would be sent where they were qualified accounts for the 104,188 persons registering with the bureaus for work, of whom 18,844 were women.

Practically all industries are represented in the above placements. For the first time in the history of the bureaus the placements in agriculture lead with over 30,000 persons furnished, which was made possible by the establishing of the seasonal offices. In close order then follow hotels and restaurants, transportation, building construction, wholesale and retail establishments, each of which industries absorbed over 12,000 persons. Lumber and timber products are represented by 8,790; metals, machinery and ship-building by 9,113; factories by 9,375 and private homes by 8,307, of whom women comprised 4,760. Practically every industry is represented in the balance not enumerated above.

The San Francisco office was called on 38,754 times to furnish 69,752 males and 10,925 females and furnished the employers 56,736 men and 4299 women. All told 35,177 persons registered at the bureau, of whom 6788 were females.

Employers called on the Oakland office 22,820 times to furnish them 47,168 persons, of whom 12,702 were females. The offices responded by placing 27,620 men and 6522 women in positions. Individuals applying for work totaled 22,921, of whom 15,438 were males.

Calls to the extent of 6673 were made on the Sacramento office, for 22,924 persons only, 890 of whom were females. Men were placed in 14,294 positions and women in 337; 11,522 persons registered for work, divided between 10,997 men and 525 women.

In Fresno the employers requested 13,894 persons in their 6,536 calls on the office, only 443 of whom were for females. Placements were made in 13,438 positions, made up of 13,107 men and 331 women. Registrations totaled 7592 men and 637 women.

The San Jose office was opened April 15, and in the eight and one-half months employers requested 9,390 persons in the 6,517 calls for help. Of the 8041 males wanted, 5853 were supplied and 745 females were placed as against 1349 ordered. The registrations by applicants amounted to 4052 men and 753 women.

The Chico office placed 5149 persons; Marysville office, 3758; the Willows office 1636, and the Colusa office, 433. Placements in the other seasonal offices were as follows: Sebastopol 1855, Ukiah 555, Newcastle 328, Alturas 253, Redding 253, Anderson 62, Haywards 109, Tehama 61, Oroville 199, Eureka 1180, Red Bluff 61, Placerville 37—with a few hundred in several other towns.

The placements credited to the State of California in Los Angeles amounted to 19,216, under the arrangements whereby they had been co-operating with the city of Los Angeles and the federal government during the past year. The State is also assisting the federal government in the operation of the Stockton office. In the larger centers in the southern part of the State the federal government has been operating bureaus the past year according to the agreement entered into with the State Employment Bureaus.

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum bill for next week will be almost entirely new, there being only two hold-overs in it. "The Heart of Annie Wood," a melodramatic story by Frances Nordstrom, set to music by Jack Morris and presented in a rather fantastic manner by Emily Ann Wellman and Mr. Morris, an offering that has been meeting with wonderful success, will be the headline act. The play deals with the heart of Annie Wood, who would a-wooing go. There is a "good little angel" and "a bad little devil" to assist her along the road of more or less resistance. The former would prefer that Annie should marry her country boy sweetheart and live in a little house for two, while the latter has brought on a wise and blase traveling salesman to try to ensnare the heart that would love to be loved. All the dialogue is in rhyme, and even the songs which intersperse the playlet here and there play their part in the denouement of the little plot for or against Annie's heart. It is a pleasing and novel offering, staged in a picturesque manner, lavishly costumed and interpreted by an excellent cast of artists headed by Edna Pendleton, a young actress comparatively new to vaudeville, but who has had considerable experience and success on the legitimate stage and in pictures. Hampton and Blake will be seen and heard in a surprise act entitled "Just a Little Different." Foster Ball and Ford West, who are together again, will present a character study entitled "Since the Days of '61." Ball's impersonation of the Civil War veteran is just as fine a piece of character work as the stage has presented. Mabel Cameron and Alan Devitt and company will appear in an unctuous farce entitled "The Groom Forgot," in which Miss Cameron impersonates a Broadway show girl

and Mr. Devitt a millionaire's son on a spree. Dolores Vallecita sits unconcernedly at a piano in an iron cage surrounded by a group of Indian leopards who perform all sorts of extraordinary feats at her command. The Ramsdells, Bessie and William, and Muriel Deyo will introduce an entirely original terpsichorean review consisting of six dances. For each of them an entire change of beautiful costume is made. The only hold-overs will be Claudius and Scarlet in "Song Memories" and Joseph E. Howard's Songbird Revue.

**LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.**

Several of the French laundry plants have been unionized through the efforts of the officers of the Laundry Workers' Union of late. Owing to a refusal on the part of the French owners to unionize, organized labor, some time ago placed a ban on all of these establishments. At the last meeting of the union employees of eight French plants were taken in as members. At the same meeting there were forty-five additional initiations. Kathryn Deery, Anna Brown, Charles Child, Harry Korts and Charles Hawley have been elected as delegates to the congress of the League to enforce Peace, which met in the Civic Auditorium.

**ORGANIZER IN CITY.**

Dan W. Richmond, general organizer of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Express, Baggage and Freight Employees, with headquarters in Kansas City, has been in San Francisco for about a week. The organization which he represents is making remarkable progress throughout the Nation, the growth in this city more than keeping pace with other cities.



The railroad men of America wear

**Carhartt Overalls**

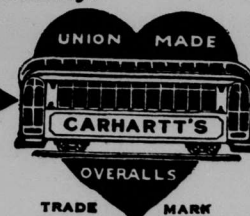
because "Carhartt's" measure up to the needs of railroad life as do no other overalls.

They are cut and they fit as railroad men like them. They are made especially strong where railroad life is hardest on them.

Pockets are designed and placed as they should be for railroad men's convenience.

The guarantee back of "Carhartt's" overalls makes their satisfaction to you a certainty.

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BETTER CLASS OF STORES**





## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 14, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

**Credentials**—Ship Clerks—M. P. Brady, A. J. Geandrot, C. J. Mahoney, L. B. Slocum. Dredgemen—Emil Kraut, Jos. Moreno. Sailors—E. A. Erickson, D. W. Paul, A. Silver, C. F. May, John Tension, O. G. Larson, Paul Scharrenberg, W. Bastion, Ed. Anderson, W. H. C. Hansen. Coopers—I. P. Beban, W. S. Randolph, Joseph Cresce. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the acting secretary of Senator Phelan, with reference to resolutions adopted by this Council dealing with the conditions and salaries of telegraph employees. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the attitude of Postmaster Bursleson, refusing to treat with representatives of the Telegraphers. From Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union, thanking Council for its assistance in its recent efforts to secure an increase of wages. Telegram from Senator Johnson in regard to the transferring to Eastern firms jobs of printing heretofore done on the Pacific Coast. Minutes of the Waterfront Workers' Federation.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Joint Committee of Native Sons and Daughters, enclosing 20 tickets for the benefit of homeless children. From Metal Polishers' International Union, with reference to the attitude of the Colts Patent Firearms Company towards organized labor. Wage scale of Hospital Stewards and Nurses. Wage scale of Office Employees, for city employees. From Janitors' Union, with reference to the wages paid janitors employed by the Board of Education and requesting an increase of wages for them. From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the assistance of Council in adjusting its difficulty with the firm of J. Matzen, 3318 Mission street. From Journeymen Tailors No. 80, request for a boycott on the firms of Joe Poheim, and Steiglers, 730 Market street.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, enclosing copy of bill with reference to the transferring the control of San Francisco Harbor from the State to the municipality.

Requests complied with—From Electrical Workers No. 449, Pocatello, Idaho, indorsing the League of Nations. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the reconstruction program.

**Reports of Unions**—Janitors—Hibernia Savings Bank has granted the union scale and conditions. Jewelers—Requested a demand for their union card. Retail Delivery Drivers—New Century and Majestic Soda Water companies are fair; Badger Bros., Haight street, unfair. Pile Drivers—Have indorsed the fifty cent assessment requested by the Mooney convention; other matters to be on the May ballot. Bottlers—Have called a conference to straighten out various soda water firms.

**Executive Committee**—The committee organized by electing President Bonsor as chairman, John A. O'Connell, secretary, and Patrick O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms. The chairman and secretary were appointed a sub-committee to draft new rules to govern committee. In the matter of application for a boycott against the Star Cloak Company, 2380 Mission street, the matter was left in the hands of the secretary for adjustment. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of the Material Teamsters, subject to the approval of its international union. In the matter of application for assistance from Musicians No. 6, with reference to Court Defiance of Foresters

of America, as the matter has been adjusted the application was filed. Report concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported on the invitation received from the League to Enforce Peace, to send delegates to said convention, committee recommends that the Council send five delegates to attend the congress, to be held in the Civic Auditorium, February 19th and 20th. Report concurred in.

**New Business**—Moved, that the legislative agent be instructed to support the McColgan bill, relative to the charges for measuring of water; carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—\$497.42. **Expenses**—\$166.89.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### A CHILD HYGIENE BUREAU.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene, under the State Board of Health, will furnish to the women of the State:

First—Instruction in pre-natal care, thus tending to diminish maternal and infant mortality in the first few days of life.

Second—It will give mothers instruction at children's health centers, baby conferences, State fairs, etc., on the facts of child hygiene covering the period from birth to six years of age,—a period now known as the "neglected period of childhood." That this is necessary, the physical examinations of Children's Year, showing 47 per cent of correctable defects in 40,000 California children weighed and measured in June and July, proves.

The Child Hygiene Bureau will collect, file and distribute freely, charts, slides, movie films, etc., on child hygiene for use in the State Normal schools, State orphanages, and before women's clubs, etc., where they are asked for. The education of the community to the value of birth registration, of the California Clean Milk Law, of the prevention of blindness by the use of prophylactic drops, will be an important part of the work.

The fact that rural children are less guided to overcome physical defects, shows in the Children's Year tests. Better food, more intelligent motherhood, is necessary in our country.

Seven States have bureaus of child hygiene of the type California needs. No state has ever given one up, having once established it. The State of California has upheld the national program for "Saving 100,000 Babies" by appropriating \$5000 for Children's Year work. A permanent asset to the State in this same line would be the Child Hygiene Bureau. That the women want it and appreciate it, is shown by the popularity of the national program; 53,462 children were weighed and measured; 120,000 dietaries, 15,000 copies of the State Board of Health Bulletin, and 30,000 Children's Year Bulletins have been distributed from headquarters throughout the year.

Scientific motherhood has appealed to the University of California so that Extension Lectures and correspondence course are under way.

The force to make permanent all that Children's Year has established is the Child Hygiene Bureau. The Labor Council has indorsed the bill introduced providing for the establishment of such a bureau.

## The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings Blue-White Diamonds

Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted

*The Albert S.*  
**Samuels Co.**  
*Jewelry Co.*

895 Market Street

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

### A SUPERB NEW BILL

"THE HEART OF ANNIE WOOD," a Musical Halftone, with Edna Pendleton and Company; HAMPTON & BLAKE in "Just a Little Different"; FOSTER BALL & FORD WEST in "Since the Days of '81"; MABEL CAMERON & ALAN DEVITT & CO. in "The GROOM FORGOT"; DOLORES VALLECITA and her Imperial Group of Performing Indian Leopards; THE RAMSDELLS & DEYO, Dancers Somewhat Different; CLAUDIUS & SCARLET in "Song Memories"; HEARST WEEKLY; JOSEPH E. HOWARD AND HIS SONGBIRD REVUE with Evelyn Clark & Co.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.  
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK  
Savings Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.  
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.  
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets .....	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits .....	54,355,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up .....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds .....	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund .....	295,618.00

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.  
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

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JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

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## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

President Tracy has received a most interesting letter from a member of Seattle Typographical Union, giving an account of the much heralded "sympathetic strike" which took place in that city recently. The letter was written by a man well known in San Francisco, who formerly worked here and who has traveled extensively throughout the country. It says in part:

"Well, our general strike, or 'revolution,' is at an end, and it was not at all like descriptions of those of France and Russia would lead one to expect. No one even had his nose punched, though it is my opinion that many richly deserved it. But as an experience of something new it was well worth while. The tie-up, while it lasted, was complete. The day following the walkout, or rather about 7 o'clock in the evening, I took the family out for a walk and in the course of about twenty blocks did not pass more than half a dozen people, and those looking apprehensively over their shoulders. The town looked like some old chromo of the Roman Coliseum or St. Mark's Plaza by moonlight. I had the 'creeps' myself, and the children were nervous. It was in the air. The people were afraid of they knew not what. Of course, you are familiar with the cause of it all. The shipyard men were out in opposition to the Macy award, and practically every one in Seattle (even the preachers) were in sympathy with their demands for higher wages, though many doubted the wisdom of antagonizing a government body and its award. But when the general or sympathetic strike occurred, that was something else again. Whatever sympathy organized labor had up to this point went by the board, and I do not believe we have any friends outside of our own organizations. Seattle has been the most thoroughly organized town in the country and had a larger number of sympathizers outside of its own ranks than is customary, but when the different locals tore up their agreements and started out to figuratively black-jack every man, woman and child in the community, most of whom were their friends, it was too much. I do not know what the object of the sympathetic strike was other than an attempt of the instigators to start a movement that would end in the overturning of things political—a wild, wobbly dream—of whom we have a fair share in the typographical union. Now they tell us it was to show labor's solidarity. If that was all they had to show, it was not much to look upon. Labor showed about as much solidarity as did the soup doled out from the soup kitchens at the Labor Temple, which wasn't much, from all reports.

"Typographical Union No. 202 took a vote of 81 to 109 to walk out, notwithstanding the ink was hardly dry on the newspaper scale signed two weeks before, and prepared to join the melee. However, a strong wire from Indianapolis denouncing the strike and calling the officers' attention to the fact that a three-fourths vote was necessary, and stating that even if the necessary three-fourths vote was forthcoming, the I. T. U. would withhold benefits, caused the local officers the following day to mail a copy of this wire to the various chapels and calling particular attention to the fact that if they went out at all it must be as individuals, in which case the International would not protect them in their priority. That settled it. A Seattle printer may take a chance with revolution, or gamble with his chances for the hereafter, but when you ask him to jeopardize his priority you are going it a bit thick; so on the job he stuck. However, the stereotypers chucked the job and tied up the papers, which made Seattle 100 per

cent out, if not down. The Stereotypers' International representative was here and agreed to furnish men, but was unable to deliver the goods.

"Well, the general strike has been tested, and in my opinion organized labor made a first-class monkey of itself. Granting that the original strike was a good and popular one, the general strike, or sympathetic strike, lacks all semblance of right and has no moral force to back it. When you try to garrote a man who is not a party to the dispute, and has no means, even if willing, to settle it, that fellow is going to get sore, and it will not be at the bosses. He has a first-class kick coming and is going to make it. They tell you here: 'Oh, yes; the bystander, the little fellow, always gets hurt.' In the first place, the outside man is not a little fellow, and in the second place he will not be a bystander very long. As stated above, organized labor in this man's town has lost thousands of sincere friends which it will take years to regain. On the city council there are four men with union cards, and I will give 5 to 1 that not one of these, though they are all good men, will stand a dog's chance of re-election. They were put up by organized labor, but not elected without a large amount of outside help.

"Of one thing I am convinced: there is work here for the 'Gold Dust Twins' in the various unions, typographical perhaps most of all, the debates of which are filled with 'proletariat,' 'soviet,' 'bourgeoise,' with hardly a word of 'non-pareil' and 'agate,' as a printer would naturally expect."

Last Sunday's meeting of the union was well attended. The membership statement showed 32 cards deposited and 24 withdrawn. Four deaths occurred during the month. Applications for membership were received from Percy F. Adams, Clarence S. Dodge, Carrie J. Mayers, John H. McDermott, Edmond N. Williams, and Edward C. Hillbrink. The following new members were initiated: H. J. J. Demartini, S. N. Fertig, George J. Plato, Manuel Lombardero, A. F. Reifschneider, Frank Tommasini, Dugald McKellar and Charles McClain (apprentice). The executive committee announced the receipt of a communication from President Marsden G. Scott, containing the information that immediately following the meeting of the finance committee of the Union Printers' Home, to be held at Colorado Springs during the early part of April, he expects to continue his trip to the Pacific Coast and plans to spend a few days in this city. The committee was authorized and instructed to make suitable arrangements for his proper reception and entertainment while here. Jesse F. Newman, of the "Chronicle" chapel was elected a member of the executive committee, vice Harry Smith, vacated.

R. J. Spanton, a member of Toronto (Ont.) Typographical Union, is a visitor in the city, having been called here because of the death of his brother, William Spanton, who died on January 13th, a victim of influenza. Deceased had been for ten years a bellboy at the Palace Hotel and left a fortune of \$10,000, the amount of his savings from tips received during the period of his employment at the hotel.

William P. Peacock, aged 77 years, died on Saturday, February 15, 1919, and was buried under auspices of the family on Tuesday, February 18th, at 2 p. m. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Peacock was one of the oldest members of No. 21, both in years and in point of membership. He was born in England, but came to this country and settled in New York while still a young man. Afterward he came to California and followed his trade as a job printer in this city for many years. During the days of his activity he served the union in many capacities.

Members of No. 21 reported at headquarters

as having been mustered out of the military or naval service since last week are as follows: Brandon P. Dwyer ("Bulletin" chapel), Alex R. Held (unattached), Charles C. Laws (Wobber's chapel), Earl W. Curtis (apprentice Williams' chapel), John C. Langry (apprentice "Bulletin" chapel) and Jacob Silverman (apprentice, unattached).

President Tracy has announced the following appointments on the apprentice committee: S. H. Brown, F. H. Hubbell, George E. Mitchell, J. J. Neely. The old members remaining on the committee are E. H. Bobbitt, C. F. Wolters and Fritz Schreiber. The following new members have been appointed on the committee on membership: Harry Johnston, J. G. Van Schoiack, Arthur A. Stranton. The old members remaining on this committee are William Webster, H. J. Ireland, Albert Springer and Richard Wolf.

## UNION TELEPHONE GIRL QUILTS.

Miss Julia S. O'Connor of Boston has forwarded to Postmaster General Burleson her resignation as a member of the committee appointed by him to investigate wages and working conditions of employees of telephone and telegraph companies.

Miss O'Connor is president of the Telephone Operators' Division of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and in her letter to the postal chief she hits straight from the shoulder in regulation trade-union fashion. She informs Mr. Burleson that to retain membership on his committee "would amount to a serious betrayal of the rights and interests of my fellow workers, whom you charged me to represent." She says the committee meetings have been infrequent, it has no avowed policy, its one consistency "has been hostility to the organized telephone and telegraph workers," and that its refusal to avail itself of the information, advice and assistance of the organized workers has reduced it to a condition of impotency.

The Postoffice Department is charged with repudiating agreements and discrimination is employed that is "unparalleled under private control," while low wages are referred to as a "disgraceful exploitation" that should "challenge the concern and attention of all persons interested in American standards of life."

Because the Postoffice Department has not disavowed discrimination and a denial of rights supposed to be enjoyed by citizens employed by the Government, "the odium of this state of affairs," she says, "must rest upon the Postoffice Department."

"No statement on the telephone situation would be honest or complete," she continues, "if it failed to draw the attention of the Postoffice Department to the widespread discontent and unrest that exists among the telephone workers. The Postmaster General cannot be unaware of this dissatisfaction, since it has expressed itself upon numerous occasions in strikes and threats to strike. The situation is no less acute among the unorganized workers, save that they lack the voice and means of expression which organization brings."

## EXPENSE INVESTIGATION ASKED.

Boilermakers' Union No. 6, San Francisco, at the meeting in the Labor Temple last Tuesday night, adopted resolutions directing the secretary to write to members of Congress from this district asking for an investigation of the expenditure by the United States Shipping Board of the money appropriated by Congress. Similar resolutions are to be submitted to all iron trades unions of the Pacific Coast.

The boilermakers levied an assessment of \$1 a week on journeymen members of the union and 50 cents on helpers, to raise a fund to aid the 140 men in the outside shops now on strike.



**Allied Printing Trades Council**

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

\*Linotype Machines.  
+Intertype Machines.  
†Linotype and Intertype.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. ....48 Third  
(31) Architect Press, The.....245 Mission  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church  
(39) \*Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson  
(150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont  
(23) \*Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay  
(206) \*Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(88) \*Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(143) \*Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin  
(145) \*S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(187) \*Town Talk Press.....88 First  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press.....2436 California  
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

**BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(205) Bowman & Pilmley.....343 Front  
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome  
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson  
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

**MAILERS.**

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*The Bulletin.....767 Market  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Mtgmy. and Jessie  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission  
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel.....1185 Church  
(38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

**PRESSWORK.**

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

**TICKET PRINTERS.**

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna  
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**COUNCIL WARNS UNIONS.**

The Bakery Wagon Drivers' unions of San Francisco and Oakland have been warned by the Joint Council of Teamsters not to embarrass their employers over the present jurisdictional differences pending settlement of the question by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Settlement of the dispute was referred to the international organization for a decision by the Joint Council at its meeting last Tuesday evening. Baking firms on either side of the bay have their products delivered on both sides of the bay.

The two bakery wagon drivers' unions have for some time been in disagreement as to which local some of these drivers should become affiliated with, and the Joint Council has also been unable to lay down a permanent rule, although at one time joint committees did arrive at a unanimous settlement. This settlement was, however, upset in the Council by one of the committeemen voting against his own recommendation.

**PACKERS OPPOSE PROBE.**

Counsel for Swift & Co., meat packers, admitted to the Senate agricultural committee that friends of the packers throughout the country were solicited to urge members of Congress to defeat a resolution providing for an investigation of the meat packing industry.

Letters were read into the records which showed that the packing firms of Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy held conferences for the purpose of defeating the probe.

J. Spencer Smith, head of a New York importing and commission firm, told the Senate committee that if transportation was available to every one on equal terms the five leading meat packers would be stripped of whatever power they might possess, and that they "could not then possibly be a menace to the industry or to the country at large."

**PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.**

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has secured a new agreement with newspaper publishers which raises wages 20 per cent.

The union has been conducting a long series of negotiations with the publishers without success. The printers took their case to the National War Labor Board, and were defeated because of the construction of their contract, the board upholding the publishers' contention.

The union then appointed auxiliary committees to act with the scale committee and again take the matter up with the publishers. The latter quickly "sensed" the fact that the printers were losing hope that the matter could be adjusted by mediation and the 20 per cent increase followed.

**HIGH PRICES; LOW WAGES.**

President Evans of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, says that 18 years ago oil in the Louisiana and Gulf Coast fields was selling for 3 cents a barrel and the workers received \$3 a day. Today oil in these fields is selling for \$1.50 a barrel and the workers receive \$4 to \$4.75 for a 10 and 12-hour day.

"The oil field workers in this district," says President Evans, "have been working for 18 years without the operators showing any interest in their civic, social or sanitary condition. Is it not a bit peculiar that the operators should manifest so much interest in the welfare of their workers at a time when the international association is making such rapid strides?"

**MACHINISTS LOCKED OUT.**

At Butler, Pa., machinists employed by Spang & Co. were laid off and then invited back to their employment if they accepted wage reductions of from 2 to 15 cents an hour, a nine-hour day, and time and one-quarter for overtime.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stewart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1534 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 23—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

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increase  
your

# Business?

If you do, put the **UNION LABEL** on your products.

The **UNION LABEL** originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 65—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stage Employees—68 Haight.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 657—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenherbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## BUTCHERS REDUCE HOURS.

Stockton butchers have secured a new agreement which reduces the workday one hour.

The Armstrong Packing Company of Dallas, Tex., has signed an agreement with its organized butcher workmen and other employees which provides for arbitration. The company promises not to victimize trade unionists. The workers were on strike for over a week.

## WELL-KNOWN PRINTER DIES.

Word has been received that Thomas F. Crowley, formerly trustee of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, died a few days ago at his home in Cincinnati. Mr. Crowley was well known in San Francisco, and particularly among the members of Typographical Union No. 21. He represented the International Union at the Paris Exposition.

## BAKERS AND BARBERS AGREE.

All of the unions in California affiliated with the international unions of bakers and barbers have indorsed the Sunday closing bill before the Legislature, and have pledged their moral and financial support in behalf of the measure.

## RAISE FOR TEAMSTERS.

An increase in wages of 50 cents per day for the members of Building Material Teamsters' Union No. 216 has been indorsed by the Labor Council. This makes the wage rate range from \$5 to \$6.50, according to the truck capacity.

## BUTCHERS No. 508 ELECT.

Butchers' Union No. 508 has elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, M. Guerro; vice-president, G. Borde-nave; secretary-treasurer, Ben Miller; executive committee, P. Pratt, L. Mahler, and H. Graff; delegate to Labor Council, J. McCaffrey.

All great men not only know their business, but usually know that they know it; are not downright in their main opinion, but they usually know they are right in them; only, they do not think much of themselves on that account. Arnolfo knows that he can build a good dome at Florence; Albert Durer writes calmly to one who had found fault with his work, "It cannot be better done"; Sir Isaac Newton knows that he has worked out a problem or two that would have puzzled anyone else;—only, they do not expect their fellow-men therefore to fall down and worship them; they have a curious under-sense that the greatness is not in them, but through them.—Ruskin.

## THE WORLD IS MARCHING ON.

What is this, the Sound and Rumor?

What is this that all men hear,

Like the Wind in hollow Valleys

When the Storm is drawing near,

Like the rolling of an Ocean

In the Eventide of Fear?

'Tis the People marching on!

On we march, then, we, the Workers,

And the Rumor that ye hear

Is the blended Sound of Battle

And Deliv'rance drawing near;

For the Hope of every Creature

Is the Banner that we bear,

And the World is marching on!

Hark! the rolling of the Thunder!

Lo, the Sun; and lo, thereunder

Riseth Wrath and Hope and Wonder,

And the Host comes marching on!

—William Morris.

To persevere in one's duty and be silent is the best answer to calumny.—Washington.



**IN MEMORIAM.**

Whereas, We, the delegates of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, have learned with extreme sorrow that our former vice-president, the late Corporal Henry Altman, made the supreme sacrifice on the field of battle in the great European War on November 11, 1918, while serving with the American Expeditionary Forces; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, in regular meeting assembled this 17th day of February, 1919, that we take this opportunity of condoling with the sorrowing mother, and while we fully realize her great loss, we feel that we can console ourselves somewhat with the fact that our former vice-president gave up his life for a great cause; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved mother, and that a copy be forwarded to the "Labor Clarion" for publication.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler did, on the 2d day of January, 1919, touch with the hand of fate, thus calling from amongst our membership our esteemed fellow-delegate and co-worker, James C. Leo; and

Whereas, In thus departing this life there has been a vacancy created in our ranks that we feel it will be difficult to fill, and not only this, but the loss to his relatives is irreparable, and to those who met him in the various walks of life there will ever be one missing who was staunch and true; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, in regular session assembled this 17th day of February, 1919, do hereby express the deep regret and sorrow they feel on the passing away of their late fellow-delegate and co-worker, and do hereby extend their sincerest sympathies to the bereaved wife and family; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the sorrowing family, and that a copy be forwarded to the "Labor Clarion" for publication.

**TO LEAD FIGHT FOR INCREASE.**

Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland will sponsor the amendment to the legislative bill asked for by the National Federation of Federal Employees in order to provide a salary increase of a dollar a day, or \$360 for Government workers for the next fiscal year, instead of the \$246 reported by the appropriations committee.

An amendment to equalize the application of the increase with reference to the War Risk Bureau and the other new Government services will be offered by Senator Sheppard of Texas. Director Lindsley of the War Risk Bureau, it is stated, has promised to put into effect within a short time, out of the Bureau's present funds, a standardized salary scale which includes in the basic pay the \$120 allowed by Congress for the current fiscal year as an increase. It was on the theory that all the newer services had a higher salary scale than the old that they were originally excluded from all participation in the increase.

In order, therefore, to insure not only to the War Risk employees but to employees of other new services an equitable application of the 1920 increase, Senator Sheppard's amendment, asked for by the National Federation of Federal Employees, will provide that the increase of \$360 shall be of general application throughout the new bureaus, and divisions, as well as the old, except where the salaries have been fixed upon a basis inclusive of the current \$120 increase. Whether or not the \$120 is included in the basic pay will be a question of fact for the Comptroller to determine. In the cases where it is included

in the basic pay the employees would receive two-thirds of the \$360.

Interviews with Senators show a strong and growing sentiment in favor of granting the \$360 increase according to the legislative committee of the N. F. F. E. One point that it is believed will be recognized by the Senate is that the income tax provision for the new revenue bill will considerably diminish this increase. All government workers are subject to the income tax, which exempts no salaries of less than \$2000 and \$1000, respectively, for heads of families and single persons.

**FRANKFURTER RESIGNS.**

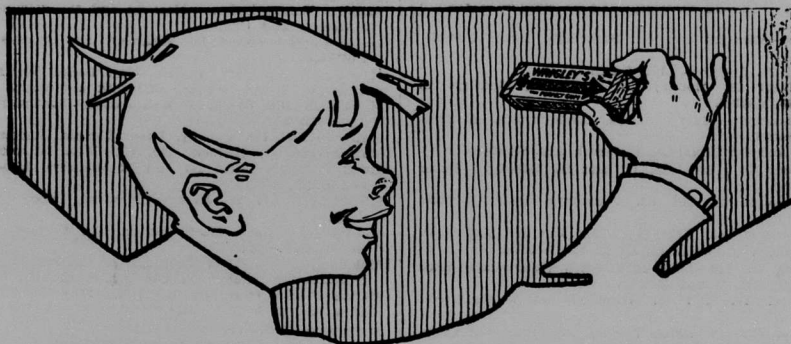
Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, has resigned. It is stated that the board will be demobilized.

**ARIZONA THUGS WANT EASY JUDGE.**

It is claimed that the copper interests of Arizona are gum-shoeing to have the Legislature create another Superior Court judgeship for Co-chise County, in which Bisbee is located.

The trial of copper thugs who deported 1200 citizens on July 12, 1917, will take place in Bisbee, the scene of the outrage.

If the Legislature passes this law the Governor will be empowered to appoint. Opponents of the proposed plan show that in criminal cases the trial judge may be disqualified by the defendants. Acting on this right the mobbers could arrange matters so that every Superior Court judge in the county would be disqualified except the one they hope to have appointed.



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17

The Flavor Lasts!

